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The genera conclusions are—

That in acute chorea, in which the muscles are in excessive action, the sulphates and urea in the urine are greatly increased.

That in delirium tremens the same state of urine is frequently met with when the phosphates are not at all increased.

That in acute inflammation of the nervous structures sulphates and phosphates are both increased in the urine.

That in chronic diseases of the brain, and in other acute and chronic inflammations, no increase of the sulphates is observed except after sulphate of magnesia.

The result is that muscular action increases the sulphates in the urine without increasing the phosphates; and that inflammation of the brain increases the sulphates as well as phosphates in the urine.

5. "Second Appendix to a paper on the Variations of the Acidity of the Urine in Health." By Henry Bence Jones, M.D., F.R.S.

In a previous paper and appendix, the effect of different diets, of sulphuric and tartaric acids, of caustic potash and tartrate of potash on the acidity of the urine was traced. In this appendix tartrate and carbonate of ammonia are the substances whose influence is determined, the object being to examine the comparative effect of fixed and volatile alkalis.

The first day two drachms of tartrate of ammonia were taken in distilled water, the second day 288 grains were taken, and the third day 177 grains.

Comparative experiments were made when no tartrate of ammonia was taken; the result was that tartrate of ammonia caused no perceptible diminution of the acidity of the urine. The difference between tartrate of ammonia and tartrate of potash may be shortly stated thus: two drachms of tartrate of potash made the urine alkaline in thirty-five minutes after it was taken, whilst three drachms of tartrate of ammonia produced no perceptible effect on the acidity of the urine.

The sesquicarbonate of pharmacy was then tried. The first day 18 grains were taken dissolved in distilled water, the second day 40 grains, the third day 80 grains. Comparative experiments were made without the volatile alkali, and it was found that in these doses carbonate of ammonia did not diminish the acidity of the urine; on the contrary, the acidity was higher than usual, and it was increased for twenty-four hours after the volatile alkali was taken.

Further experiments were made with 80 grains of carbonate of ammonia on two different days: no diminution of the acidity of the urine was produced on either day. The first day the quantity of urine was much increased, and thus probably an increase in the acidity of the urine was not evident. The second day on which the carbonate of ammonia was taken the increase in the acidity of the urine was perceptible.

Thus the effect of volatile alkali on the acidity of the urine is totally distinct from the effect of fixed alkali; and the author considers, that by determining the variations of the nitrates in the urine, the cause of this difference will be discovered.